

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

GRIMSBY

Rural District Council,

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

BY

G. O. McKANE,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



GRIMSBY :

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1915.

Grimsby Rural District Council.

WALTHAM,

GRIMSBY,

MARCH 22ND, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grimsby Rural
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

In accordance with the Order of the Local Government Board, I have systematically inspected my District during the year, as well as at other times when my attention has been called to any condition likely to affect the public health.

(a). Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

1. The whole of the District, with the exception of a small part, is very flat and sparsely populated, with one or two exceptions. Up to within a short time ago the District was entirely Agricultural, but in consequence of the construction of a large Dock at Immingham, which is now completed, both at Immingham and Little Coates (which is contiguous to the Borough of Grimsby) a large number of houses have been built for the accommodation of the dock labourers. With few exceptions the inhabitants of the District are well housed and fairly prosperous.

2. **Occupation of Inhabitants.**—With the exception of Immingham and Little Coates, the chief occupation of the inhabitants is farming. According to the Census returns for 1911 the population was 10,629, and for 1914 I estimated it at 12,436, Immingham and Little Coates accounting chiefly for that increase; the majority of these workers being occupied at Immingham Docks and at a Paper Factory in Little Coates, while some work at various trades in the Borough of Grimsby.

(b). Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.—The Parishes in the immediate vicinity of Grimsby are supplied from the Grimsby Waterworks; the supply being of an excellent quality and constant. In the more remote villages the general supply is by means of

artesian and surface wells, and is, on the whole, sufficient, wholesome, and free from risks of pollution. I have examined 3 samples of water from Habrough and 1 from Waltham during the year. Of the 3 samples from Habrough 2 were found to be contaminated and quite unfit for domestic purposes, in each case instructions were given to the Sanitary Inspector, and both wells were immediately closed. The sample from Waltham was found to be good potable water.

Rivers and Streams.—No notice of pollution of these has been brought to my notice.

Sewerage.—With the exception of Immingham and parts of Little Coates and Humberstone, the cesspool and irrigation methods obtain.

Drainage.—At Humberstone Avenue, part of Humberstone Parish (which has become quite a residential neighbourhood) a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal has been completed.

That part of Little Coates close to the Borough of Grimsby is a totally water-carriage district; every house is well drained, the sewers being connected with the Pyewipe Culvert, a large culvert used in common with the Grimsby Corporation, the contents of the same being discharged into the Humber.

The Main.

The main system of sewerage at Immingham, mentioned in my last year's report, has now been adopted by the Council. I understand that the loan for the surface water part of the scheme has been sanctioned by the Local Government Board, but that the other part is in abeyance awaiting the L.G.B. sanction.

Closest Accommodation.—With the exception of that part of the Parish of Little Coates which adjoins the Borough of Grimsby, the pail and box systems obtain in the District. The boxes are emptied when necessary, the contents mixed with ashes and used as manure either in the fields or in the gardens.

In the part of the Parish of Little Coates mentioned above as being a totally water-carriage district, there are only water closets, each closet having a proper flushing apparatus, and being well supplied with water.

Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.—The whole of the information which I am able to give under the above Act is given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which is herewith attached.

The adoptive Acts in force in the District are as follows :—

The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890
(part of).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907
(parts of).

Shortly after the war broke out there were a large number of troops stationed in various parts of my district, of which about 2,000 were at Waltham. Here I inspected and arranged for the latrines and for all existing privy boxes to be emptied *each day before 6 a.m.* I also inspected the latrines and billets of troops stationed at Great Coates, Healing and Stallingborough, and Humberstone, and had on several occasions consultations with the Sanitary Medical Officer of the Northern Command. I examined samples of water sent to me by the M.O. in charge of the troops stationed at Great Coates.

On August 26th, the D.D. of M.S. Headquarters, Hull, complained of the stench from the Waltham Beck. I have on several occasions reported this Beck as being "an open sewer and a menace to the health of the village."

On August 24th there was a special meeting of my Council *re* the complaint from Military Headquarters. I advised, as a temporary measure, the Beck should be thoroughly cleaned out and plenty of disinfectants employed, and afterwards that all the sewage of the village should discharge into a 12-inch drain pipe right through the village and then be treated, leaving the Beck free of all sewage. As this Beck has very little fall it was decided that a bore should be put down, coffer dams erected, and the Beck by that means flushed twice a day. This was done and the nuisance complained of was removed. This I consider purely a temporary remedy, and I am strongly of opinion the proper Sanitary proceeding is to keep the sewage out of the Beck by having a proper sewerage scheme.

Scavenging.—The Council are responsible for the collection and disposal of house refuse in the Little Coates and Immingham Parishes. The system works well, particularly in the Little Coates Parish, owing to it being a water-closeted area, and the portable bin system being in operation. The earth closets, privies, ashpits and cesspools, in the remainder of the district, are emptied and cleaned by the respective owners and occupiers.

Sanitary Administration of the District.—I am pleased to be able to report that the Council have erected a small Isolation Hospital not far from Immingham, so that should cases of Plague, Cholera, or Yellow Fever be brought to the Port there are now means of dealing with them. I have made all arrangements, as Port Medical Officer for Immingham to deal promptly with any case of the kind which may occur. I have made arrangements which will enable me, on receipt of a Telephone message from the Customs Officer that a vessel has arrived off the Port from an infected or suspected port, to proceed at once and inspect that vessel's crew, and should there be any cases of the kind on board, to remove them to the Isolation Hospital. Adverting to my previous reports in which I state that a joint Scheme with Cleethorpes Urban Council was being considered, I am sorry to report that that Council have practically withdrawn from the Scheme. My Council, therefore, have to send all Infectious cases which require, and cannot get at home, thorough isolation, to the Grimsby Borough Isolation Hospital at so much per week.

There is no Hospital for Tuberculosis, but the Lindsey County Council have just completed a Scheme for the treatment of Tuberculosis patients, and have established a Dispensary, or rather a Centre, at Cleethorpes for Cleethorpes and the Grimsby Rural District.

Places over which the Council has Supervision.

These comprise slaughter-houses, dairies and cow-sheds, bakehouses, factories and workshops. All these have been systematically inspected and have been found generally to be in a cleanly and good sanitary condition.

The largest Factory in the district is Dixon's Paper Manufactory—this employs 268 men and 22 women. I inspected it during the year, and found on my visits that the Factory Act had been complied with, that the Sanitary conveniences were arranged in accordance with the Act as to sex, and were clean and in good order.

Schools.—I have during the year visited the Schools in my district, and have found them to be, as a rule, in a good sanitary condition, and with a good water supply close at hand.

The following Schools have been closed, on Educational grounds, by the County School Medical Officer during the year, viz.:—Waltham, on account of the prevalence of Measles, and Scartho on account of Mumps.

The arrangements for the Medical Inspection of School Children are in the hands of the County Medical Officer.

Milk Supply.—This is good and wholesome. The dairies and cowsheds have been inspected both by myself and by the Sanitary Inspector several times during the year, and, generally speaking, I have found them clean and well looked after. Where anything was not as I liked it I found no difficulty in getting the matter attended to promptly.

Other Foods.—During the year frequent visits have been paid to the Premises wherein food is prepared or kept for sale, and on several occasions both meat and fish have been destroyed. Two carcasses of beef were condemned, and by an order of Justice of the Peace were destroyed, in other cases the food was voluntarily given up.

Some partly cured fish was imported by a firm at Little Coates and they called in the Sanitary Inspector to certify as to its condition; he considered it unwholesome, and the firm surrendered it to him for destruction.

Housing.—With the exception of some of the houses quite in the country, and which have not yet been examined and reported on by the Officer appointed for that purpose by the Council, the houses in the district have cleanly surroundings, and a sufficiency of open space. I have not had reported to me any cases of overcrowding. The erection of all new houses built in the district are supervised by the Council's Sanitary Surveyor, who certifies each one as fit for habitation before it is occupied.

House Accommodation.—There have been, during the year, 84 new houses certified as fit for habitation, distributed in the various Parishes, as follows, viz.:—Little Coates, 34; Immingham, 25; Great Coates, 2; Healing, 9; Brigsley, 1; Aylesby, 2; Bradley, 2; Humberstone, 3; Wold Newton, 1; and Scartho, 5.

All these houses are properly drained, have a sufficiency of open space about them, an ample supply of good water, have cleanly surroundings, and have been erected under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, who has certified them as fit for habitation.

Comments on Tables.

TABLE I. shows fully the number of Deaths and Births registered in the District, the Deaths and Death Rate for 1914, the number of Births (corrected) and the Birth Rate for 1914, also the number of transferable Deaths. Both the Birth and Death Rates show a slight decrease as compared with 1913.

TABLE II. shows the number of Infectious Cases notified to me in accordance with the Notification of Diseases Act to be 84, also the total cases notified in each "locality." The "localities" I have used in this Table are Parishes and Groups of Parishes which are as nearly contiguous as I could arrange them. Analysing this Table I find there were 29 cases of Diphtheria notified, viz. :—16 at Immingham, 5 at Little Coates, 4 at Laceby, 1 at Hatcliffe, 1 at Waltham, 1 at Stallingborough, and 1 at Habrough. In most of the cases at Immingham and Little Coates swabs were taken and bacteriologically examined and in about 40 per cent. of the cases the results were negative. In all the cases I personally made a thorough investigation ; where isolation was impossible the cases were sent to the Isolation Hospital, and when kept at home instructions were given as to the proper way to isolate, and disinfectants were supplied. At the end of the illness the premises were then thoroughly disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector. I am of the opinion that till the sewage scheme at Immingham is completed there will always be cases of diphtheria occurring. The drainage is bad, the ground very level and given a dry season followed by a few days heavy rain the contents of the open ditch become disturbed, and the inevitable results follow. I carefully examined the milk supply and inspected the Schools, but as the cases occurred in different parts of the village, without any history of possible contact I came to the conclusion I did.

Acting on the Council's directions, I have supplied Antitoxin to the Doctor who notified each case of Diphtheria.

My Council have also decided to pay a fee for a swab taken and sent to the County Medical Officer for Bacteriological examination by any Practitioner in attendance on a case of Diphtheria in a School Child, occurring in the Council's District.

Whenever any Infectious case is notified to me, I visit as early as possible, and carefully inspect the premises, and make enquiries with a view, if possible, to find the cause.

I leave a printed Circular giving instructions, in detail, as to the method of Isolation, and notify the Sanitary Inspector to supply disinfectants. Where I find there are no means of proper isolation, or for nursing, or where the wages earned are not sufficient to enable the patient to have proper dietic treatment I, acting on a resolution of my Council, have the case removed to the Grimsby Borough Isolation Hospital.

With regard to Non-notifiable diseases, the County Medical Officer transmits to me a copy each week of such cases which are reported to him by the Head Teachers of the different Schools. He further issues weekly a statement of all notifiable diseases, which he receives from the Medical Officers of Health of the County, giving a summary of all Infectious Diseases in the different Sanitary Districts. This I consider of great importance, as, by it, each Medical Officer of Health is kept informed of any, and what, infectious diseases are present immediately contiguous to his own district.

Of the 37 cases of Scarlatina, 22 occurred at Little Coates, 5 at Immingham, 3 at East Ravendale (in one house), 1 at Scartho, 2 at Waltham, 1 at Bradley, and 3 at Great Coates. On making careful inquiries I found that the majority of the cases at Little Coates were imported ones, the 3 at East Ravendale were in contact with a case at Grimsby, the 2 at Waltham and the 1 at Bradley were imported from Little Coates, the 3 at Great Coates were traced to contact with a case at Grimsby, the 1 at Scartho could not be accounted for.

It will be noticed that only 1 case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year—at Great Coates—no cause was found. Of the 14 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs, 1 was at Beelsby (several members of this family have died of Phthisis), 1 at Scartho, 1 at Stallingborough, 1 at Habrough, 2 at Immingham, 1 at Laceby and 8 at Little Coates.

TABLE III. shows that about one-half of the deaths registered in the District occurred in people over 65 years of age (40) and children under one year (27), Phthisis accounting for 4, Cancer 9, Bronchitis 7, Pneumonia 8, Premature Birth 9, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 7, and Organic Heart Disease 19.

TABLE IV. deals with mortality in children under one year. Of the 27 deaths under one year it will be noticed that there is marked decrease in the number under one week, compared with 1913, which was 12. It is very gratifying to find that the Death Rate of children under one year is 95.07, a little over 1913, but a distinct improvement on 1911, when it was 150.0. I am of opinion that the reduced Death Rate of Infants under one year is due in a great measure to an increased sense of their responsibility by mothers in the matter of feeding, and to the advantages accruing from the teaching of that responsibility, both by medical men in attendance on maternity cases, and by health visitors under the Notification of Births Act.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. O. McKANE,

Medical Officer of Health,

Grimsby Rural District Council.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1914 and previous years.

TABLE I. GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.			Total Deaths registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths :		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number +	Rate.	Of Non- residents registered in the District. +	Of residents not registered in the District. +	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number +	Rate.					Number +	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number +	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	7,718		235	32·8	93	12·0			17	72·3	106	13·7
1910	8,340		255	30·5	117	14·0			30	117·6	129	15·4
1911	10,756	236	240	22·31	124	12·2	3	15	36	150·0	136	12·6
1912	11,143	289	292	26·1	113	10·0	3	15	22	75·3	125	11·2
1913	11,873	285	287	24·17	128	10·78	11	18	25	87·10	135	11·37
1914	12,436	282	284	22·83	122	9·81	14	27	27	95·07	135	10·85

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrections as to transferable deaths probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population as stated in Col. 2, without the use of the standardising factor for the district given in the Annual Report of the Registrar-General. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

* In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

† The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths, as well as from the quarterly lists furnished by the Registrar-General, to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in Column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 43,201.

Total population at all ages, 10,629. Total families or separate occupiers, 2,086.

Average number of persons per house, 5·09. At Census, 1911 (Figures given in Census special volume for the County, also in Vols. I., VI., and VIII. of the reports of the Census of England and Wales).

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED during the Year 1914.* GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT.

12

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.							Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Group 1.	Group 2.	Group 3.	Immingham.	Little Coates.		Group 6.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.								65 and Upwards.
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous croup	29	3	13	6	6	1	...	...	2	2	16	4	4	6	...
Erysipelas	2	6	26	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	5	22	...	13	...
Scarlet fever	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever (R)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	...	6	2	5	...	...	1	2	2	2	7	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
§															
TOTALS	84	9	45	13	15	1		7	10	4	23	36	4	19	

NOTES.—State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital or hospitals, sanatoria or other institutions to which the residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, have usually been sent, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided

§ This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

‡ Specify the disease by initial against the figure.

* The figures should take account of any corrections made as a result of error in notification or revision of diagnosis as a result of the further course of the disease (cf. para (3) on p. 3 of the Weekly Summary of Cases of Infectious Diseases).

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals—R.D.C. Isolation Hospital at Immingham. Grimsby Borough Isolation Hospital. &c.—No Sanatoria.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT.

SEE NOTES PAGE 13.

Causes of Death.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring with- in or without the District. (a).									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District (b).
		All Ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 2. 4	2 and under 5. 5	5 and under 15. 6	15 and under 25. 7	25 and under 45. 8	45 and under 65. 9	65 and upwards. 10	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes { Certified (c)	129	23	5	3	12	8	17	22	39		
{ Uncertified	6	4						1	1		
Enteric Fever	...										3
Small-Pox	...										1
Measles	...										1
Scarlet Fever	...										1
Whooping-Cough	...	3	1	2							4
Diphtheria and Croup	...	6		1		5					4
Influenza	...	2					1			1	
Erysipelas	...										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	4					2	1	1		1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...										1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...										1
Cancer, malignant disease	...	9						2	3	4	
Rheumatic Fever	...										
Meningitis (See note (d))	...	1			1						1
Organic Heart Disease	...	19						1	8	10	
Bronchitis	...	7	5						1	1	
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	8	1	1				4	1	1	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	...										
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note (e))	...	7	5	1		1					
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	4				3		1			
Cirrhosis of Liver	...										
Alcoholism	...	1						1			
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	5				1		2	2		
Puerperal Fever	...										
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	...	9	9								
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	...	9			1		3	4	1		
Suicide	...	2					2				
Other Defined Diseases	...	39	6	1	2			1	6	23	1
Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	...										
		135	27	5	3	12	8	17	23	40	11
Sub-Entries included in above figures.	(a) Cerebro-spinal Meningitis										
	(a) Poliomyelitis										
	*Pneumonia	4						3		1	

* Sub-Entries should here be made for other deaths which it is desirable to distinguish, on account of their administrative importance or special interest (e.g., any deaths from Anthrax, Typhus or Glanders, which have been included under *Other Defined Diseases*; or deaths from pneumonia other than broncho-pneumonia which have been included under *Pneumonia all forms*).

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/-.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

(See Note (a) Page 13.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes	{	Certified. Uncertified.		5 1	... ...	2 ...	... ...	7 1	5 3	5 ...	3 ...	3 ...	23 4
Small-pox													
Chicken-pox													
Measles													
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping-cough													
Diphtheria and Croup													
Erysipelas													
Tuberculous Meningitis													
Abdominal Tuberculosis (<i>b</i>)													
Other Tuberculous Diseases...													
Meningitis (<i>not tuberculous</i>)													
Convulsions						1		1	3				4
Laryngitis													
Bronchitis									1	2	1	1	5
Pneumonia (all forms)									1				1
Diarrhœa											1		1
Enteritis									2		1	1	4
Gastritis													
Syphilis													
Rickets													
Suffocation, overlying													
Injury at Birth													
Atelectasis					2			2					2
Congenital Malformation (<i>c</i>)													
Premature Birth					4			4	1				5
Atrophy, Debility and													
Marasmus						1		1		3			4
Other causes													
Totals				6	...	2	...	8	8	5	3	3	27

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 271.
illegitimate 13.

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 26.
illegitimate infants 1.

NOTES TO TABLE IV.

- (a) The total in the last column of Table IV. should equal the total in column 10 of Table I, and in column 3 of Table III.
 - (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from *Tabes Mesenterica*.
 - (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III. for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility, and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
 - (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.
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In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

G. O. McKANE, Medical Officer of Health.

March 2nd 1915.

GRIMSBY RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.- INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Prosecutions. (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	12	None	None
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	24	...	...
WORKPLACES (Other than outworkers' premises)	...	...	...
Total	36	...	...

2—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecu- tions. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Want of Ventilation	None	...	...	...
Overcrowding	None	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances	3	3	...	...
Sanitary (Insufficient	1	4 W.C.'s	...	...
Accommo- (Unsuitable or Defective	No	built	...	...
dation (Not separate for Sexes	Yes	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Work- shop Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bake- house (s. 101)	None	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	None	...	...	...
Other offences	1	1	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to out-work)				
Total	10	10	...	...

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Grimsby Rural District Council.

Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31st, 1914.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
ST. MARY'S GATE,
GREAT GRIMSBY.
MARCH, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Grimsby Rural
District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you, pursuant to the Order and Circular of the Local Government Board, my Annual Report in which is recorded particulars of the work done in connection with my Department during the past year.

Inspection of District.

The total number of inspections made during the past year (exclusive of any in connection with the Billeting of Troops, which is referred to below) in connection with the work of the Department was 1,228. This includes Inspection under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulation, 1909, and Dairies, Cowsheds, Slaughter-houses, and visits in connection with Infectious Diseases, etc.

The number in connection with Army Billets and Naval Latrines was 79, making a grand total of 1,307.

Where nuisances have been found to exist, the persons concerned had their attention drawn to the matter either by interview, letter, or notice pointing out the necessary remedial works. In nearly every case this has been sufficient, only two statutory notices being necessary.

Re-inspections have been made to see that the work has been properly carried out.

Food Inspection.

I endeavour as frequently as possible to inspect the slaughter-houses and other premises where food is prepared or kept for sale, and during the year a quantity of meat and fish has been destroyed.

In the case of the meat two carcasses of beef were condemned by an order of a Justice of the Peace, whilst the remainder was voluntarily surrendered.

Re the fish surrendered, this was a quantity (2ewt. 2 qrs.) of partly cured fish which had been imported to a firm at a fish curing works at Little Coates, and I was called in to certify as to its unwholesome condition.

There are six slaughter-houses in the district, and at my request to you Urban powers have been obtained, but up to the time of writing Bye-laws are not in force but I hope before very long they will have been prepared. On the whole the Slaughter-houses and other food premises are kept in a clean condition.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

There are 94 Cowkeepers and 5 Purveyors of Milk in the district. At the last inspection there were 908 milch cows in the district, the milk for the most part being sent to the Borough of Grimsby. The Cowkeepers in general endeavour to comply with the Council's regulations, and I have had printed a small circular drawing their attention to the necessity for linewashing twice during the year as per regulations.

There are no Milkshops.

Fish Curing Premises.

These have been inspected during the year, but since the outbreak of the war there has been but little business doing among these works.

Offensive Trades.

The trade of liver boiling at Little Coates has occupied your attention on many occasions, and special endeavours have been made during the past year to get the complaints of the inhabitants remedied.

I suggested certain work to you which in my opinion would be a benefit, and from this the firm in question was asked to carry it out. All vapour pipes and air inlet pipes have been placed to the drains, this having an effect of reducing if not obviating altogether any vapour rising from the sewer manholes in the streets. Further, the "liquor" from the boiling pans is now passed through the condenser and mixed with a copious supply of cold water.

The "Foots" trough which was previously uncovered, and emitted a considerable quantity of effluvia, has now been abolished, and an air-tight cistern has been built underground. Since these alterations I have heard of no complaints *re* vapour rising from the sewers.

The other liver boiling firm is as you are aware having their premises entirely reconstructed.

Infectious Disease.

136 visits, including 55 rooms disinfecting, have been made during 1913 in connection with this work, and 3 schools disinfected.

When the cases have not been sent to the Isolation Hospital frequent visits have been paid to see that observations of certain rules are kept, and the occupants are well supplied with disinfectants.

H.T.P. Act, 1909, Inspection of District.

55 inspections have been made in connection with the above during the year, and 27 repaired, with 121 nuisances abated, as compared with 103 inspections and 141 nuisances the previous year. 11 houses at Hatchliffe, at the time of writing are undergoing certain repairs, but these are not included in the above 27. Table III. sets out the work carried out in this connection.

Three houses at Humberstone were inspected and I communicated with the owner, and was informed that as soon as the new houses on adjoining premises were complete these three would be closed, and as then the new ones were nearly complete this course was followed.

Scavenging.

At Immingham and Little Coates the scavenging by the Contractors has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, the number of loads from Little Coates moved were approximately 260, while at Immingham the number was approximately 600.

In the first case (Little Coates) only dry house refuse is moved as the parish has a water carriage system of w.c.'s, whereas Immingham is still on the box closet system.

Encampments on the Foreshore—Humberstone.

I have inspected the camps, which are used chiefly in the summer for "camping out," and found them in a good sanitary condition.

Port Sanitary Work.

The work of inspecting the ships and canal boats is very much on a level with what it was last year, the number of ships inspected being 103, and canal boats 27. Up to the

outbreak of war there was a very large increase of shipping. but since then it has not been quite so busy. I set apart one day a week for this work, which is as much time as I can give and attend to the other ordinary work. As an instance of the increase in shipping the following figures may be of interest:—During the year 1913 from 600 to 700 ships entered the “King’s Dock,” whilst from January to July, 1914, 637 ships had entered.

When nuisances are discovered I either interview the master or notify him by letter the necessary steps to take to abate the nuisances, and with that up to the present I have no difficulty in getting my intimation carried out.

One cargo of foodstuffs was discharged here and inspected by me during the year.

As in previous years, I have tabulated the Sanitary Work done by me during the past year, so that without much trouble the nature of the work done in each Parish may be easily seen.

Below is found a summary of the work in connection with the troops.

Re Military Billets, Etc.

In connection with this work 53 inspections were made, and as each of these inspections represent nearly a day each, you will see that no small amount of time was given, and I did, as far as possible, render all the aid I could.

At Waltham, where the 4th Manchester was billeted, arrangements were made for a man, horse and cart to go to each billet twice a day to scavenge them properly, carting away the nightsoil from the latrine buckets, which were used in preference to the shallow trenches, thus relieving the men who would otherwise have been doing this work. The cart was due off the premises by 6 a.m., having cleaned the nightsoil buckets once, then again by noon he had been again and picked up any refuse from the cookhouses or billets, wherever it may have been necessary, and where necessary have cleansed latrine buckets the second time.

In addition to making these arrangements, others were also made for the supplying of “sanitary pans,” which were not forthcoming from the Army Ordnance Stores, supplies of disinfectants, and sawdust for the latrines was also obtained, and a frequent inspection was made to see that the scavenging was promptly done, which was carried out in a very workmanlike manner by the contractor.

Several samples of water were taken here and submitted to Dr. McKane, M.O.H., for analysis.

After a case of Scarlet Fever I disinfected the billet and temporary hospital at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

On the completion of the stay of the troops at Waltham, all the accounts which had been rendered to the Council for work done, I got signed by the Commanding Officer showing that his authority was behind all we did.

Laceby.

At Laceby similar conditions prevailed as at Waltham, and then, as at Waltham, I arranged for a scavenger, and for the work here done the Army Authorities have paid in full, and inspections were frequently made to the billets. Here there were no outbreaks of infectious disease during the troops' stay.

Stallingborough.

I paid several visits to the billets here, sometimes in company with the Army Medical Officer and sometimes without. After a small outbreak of diphtheria here I was requested by the Medical Officer to disinfect the billets concerned, which I did, and also the temporary hospital. The latrine arrangements here were the trenches, and as there was a good deal of open ground this method was found to be satisfactory.

Healing.

The trench system was here in use, and occasioned no need for the scavenging cart, all the refuse from the cook-house, etc., being burnt in improvised incinerators, and whenever I visited here I had no occasion to complain. A quantity of clothes and bedding was removed from this village to be disinfected belonging to a man who had, from what was at first supposed to be, anthrax, but I think that afterwards it was found not to be so.

Great Coates.

At the request of S.M.O. Gabriel (major), I took several samples of water from the various pumps in the village and submitted them to Dr. McKane, the Medical Officer of Health, for analysis, and in each case they were certified by him as pure.

A single case of typhoid broke out here among the troops, which were billeted under canvas. All the blankets in this billet were moved to the Grimsby Borough Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

The latrine trench was used here.

Humberstone.

A number of troops were stationed here and frequent visits were made to the billets.

The latrine trench was for the most part used here, but after some time I was approached to arrange for a scavenger to scavenge the Wireless Station. I assisted in these arrangements, with the result that the contract in this case was made and continues direct between the scavenger and the Army Authorities.

All the above villages, excepting the Wireless Station, are now free from encampments or billeting, and during their stay in these billets I was well received by the Medical Officers and Officers in command, and I think we have reason to be satisfied that the health of the Parishes concerned were kept quite normal.

Immingham.

Immingham presents a different spectacle to any of the former Parishes inasmuch as we have several hundred naval men stationed here in addition to the troops.

On the visit of your Medical Officer of Health to the Docks on one occasion he suggested that the number of men using the ship's head being large, there was a possibility of polluting the Dock water as it is more or less stationary.

As a sequel to this two lots of latrines have been erected, under my supervision, on the Dock Side, accommodation being made for officers, P.O.'s and men. These are on the military latrine style and I arranged a contract for the Admiralty between them and a scavenger to call twice a day and thoroughly cleanse the pans. This arrangement is working very satisfactorily, and obviates any possible danger from pollution of the dock water.

The number of troops billeted here are not numerous, and the sanitary arrangements, in use on the dock for other purposes, up to the end of the year were sufficient for them,

but during the month of February, 1915, difficulties did arise, and I drew the attention of the Medical Officer in charge with the result that it is being remedied; but this is encroaching on another year's report.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and the Medical Officer of Health for their support during the year which has "en passant," been the busiest year of my office, and chiefly owing to the presence of troops in the district I was unable to take my usual holiday.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES H. EVANS,

Sanitary Inspector,
Canal Boats Inspector, etc.

TABLE I.

TABLE OF SANITARY WORK DURING 1914.

INSPECTION OF PREMISES.

Routine	510
Cowsheds	153
Slaughter-houses, Butchers' Shops, and other Food Stores	51
Factories, Workshops and Bakehouses ...	36
Works in Progress	58
H.T.P. Act, 1909	55
Do. Works in Progress ...	71
Immingham, King's Dock and Inspection of Ships	103
Immingham, King's Dock and Inspection of Canal Boats	27
Offensive Trades	10
Infectious Disease	81
Do. Do. Disinfecting	55
Do. Do. Schools Disinfecting...	3
Fish Curing Works... ..	15
	<hr/>
	1228
<i>Re</i> Naval and Military Billets, etc.	
No. of Inspections of Billets	53
No. of Billets Disinfected	7
Samples of Water taken... ..	14
Immingham Dock Naval Latrines, etc. ...	5
	<hr/>
	79
Total Inspections	1307
Number of Nuisances Abated.	
Dwellings ordinary	275
H.T.P. Act, 1909	121
Cowsheds	35
Slaughter-houses	5
Fish Curing Premises	7
Ships, Immingham Docks	26
Canal Boats, Immingham Docks	15
Factories, Workshops, etc.	10
	<hr/>
	494
Informal Notices, including letters written	334
Statutory Notices served	2

TABLE II.
WORK DONE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS
OTHER THAN THE H.T.P. ACT, 1909.

	Barnoldby-le-Beck.	Beelsby.	Habrough.	Great Coates.	Little Coates.	Healing.	Humberstone.	Ravendale, East.	Laceby.	Immingham.	Scarcho.	Stallingboro'	Waltham.	Irby.	Total.
New W.C. Pans provided	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Foul " " cleansed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked " " cleared	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Flushing W.C. Pipes
repaired	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New Closet Pails provided	20	...	...	...	...	20
Pr vy Middens abolished..
Choked Drains cleared	19	1	1	...	4	37	3	...	...	...	65
Drains relaid	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5
New Drains laid	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4
Drains trapped	1	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	6
Open Drains cleansed	1	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	16
Sewers stopped	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" flushed	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cesspools abolished	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools cleansed	2	1	...	...	...	...	3
Manhole covers provided
Accumulation removed	1	...	3	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	...	14
Dirty Houses cleansed	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Houses overcrowded	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dust Bins provided	16	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	1	...	50
Yards paved	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	8
Eaves Guttering repaired	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	7
Roofs repaired	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors	1	5	...	2	...	...	8
Yard cleansed
Manholes cleansed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	5
Eaves Guttering provided
Damp Walls remedied
Vent Shafts provided	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supplied to
Cott ges...	3	21	...	...	...	1	25
Swine kept so as to
be etc...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
Earth Closet ventilated...
Septic Tank cleansed	1	...	...	...	...	1
Sewer laid...
Ceilings repaired...
Fou Trough Closet
cleansed
Houses Ventilated
Wells Closed	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stagnant Water removed	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
R.W.P. connected to
Sewer	3	...	...	...	...	3
Floors Ventilated	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ..	2	2	11	5	53	4	5	5	19	145	6	6	9	2	276

TABLE III.

WORK DONE UNDER THE "HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909."

[illegible]

COWSHEDS.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	94
No. of Cows	...	...	...	...	908
No. of Milk Purveyors	...	...	...	...	5
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	153

Contravention of Regulations.

Light and Ventilation wanted	...	...	...	...	9
Limewashing wanted	...	...	...	...	16
Defective Drains	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Floors	...	...	...	...	2
Swine kept in shed	...	...	...	...	2
No Water Supply	...	...	...	...	1
Causeway, want of	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspool Foul	...	...	...	...	1

 34
Contraventions Remedied.

Light and Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	9
Sheds Limewashed	...	...	...	...	16
Drains Relaid	...	...	...	...	2
New Floors provided	...	...	...	...	2
Swine removed	...	...	...	...	2
Water supplied	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspool abolished	...	...	...	...	1
Causeway provided	...	...	...	...	1
Inspection Chamber provided	...	...	...	...	1

 35
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE NUISANCES.

No. of Slaughter-houses...	...	...	...	...	6
Nuisances reported	...	...	...	...	5
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	5

FISH CURING PREMISES.

No. of Fish Curing Premises	...	...	...	...	7
Nuisances reported	...	...	...	...	7
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	7

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of premises	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	10
For Nuisances see special paragraph in report.					